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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND: BY DREW PEARSON

Distaff Dulles Serves U. S. Well

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14—The man who may be the next Chancellor of Germany, Willy Brandt, has been getting headlines during his visit to the U.S.A.

But one person not in the headlines is the diplomat who long ago picked Brandt as a comer and persuaded U.S. authorities to give him more than the time of day.

She is a member of the Dulles family you don't hear much about—Eleanor Dulles, sister of the late Secretary of State.

There are two Dulleses who have been in the headlines—John Foster and his brother Allen, head of Central Intelligence. The other Dulles whom you seldom hear about is their sister, Eleanor, who sits on the German desk of the State Department and is an expert on Berlin.

Miss Dulles entered the State Department in December, 1952, after Eisenhower was elected but while Truman was still in office, by going to see James Riddleberger, then head of the German division, and telling him: "My brother says he can't appoint me to the State Department, but if I get in under the Democrats before he becomes Secretary of State, then he can continue me."

Miss Dulles probably earned her keep by one move alone—her recommendation to help build up Willy Brandt as leader of the Social Democratic Party in West Germany. She saw that he had a future, knew that octogenarian Konrad Adenauer could not last forever, also knew that the Social Democratic Party which opposes Adenauer was taking an anti-American drift toward Russia. Under Willy Brandt's present leadership, however, that drift has been reversed.

Pressure from Powell

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, the second Negro in history to serve as chairman of a Congressional committee, is oper-

ating quite differently from the other Negro chairman, Congressman William Dawson of Chicago, both Democrats.

Powell is throwing his weight around. He has been issuing directives that other Congressmen who are chairmen of subcommittees could not make long-distance calls without coming to Powell for permission. He has also banned press releases by sub-chairmen unless okayed by him.

This caused a furor. In a recent closed-door session, other Congressmen saw red.

"If you don't withdraw these absurd memos, they'll wind up in my wastebasket," Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey told Powell, referring to his directives.

Congressmen John Dent of Pennsylvania and James Roosevelt of California chimed in with Thompson. Finally Powell agreed to withdraw his directives and let subcommittee chairmen use their discretion about phone calls and press relations.

Immediately, there occurred another blow-up over Powell's insistence that an amendment covering hotel and restaurant workers, already vetoed by a subcommittee, be restored in the minimum wage bill.

"President Kennedy doesn't want this amendment in the bill and has said so," objected Dent. "It isn't feasible at this time and may wreck the whole bill on the House floor."

Powell has a large number of hotel and restaurant workers in his district. He shot back: "I think it should be kept in the bill. The subcommittee rejected it without approval of a caucus of the full committee's Democrats."

"You, yourself, are acting without caucus approval by arbitrarily trying to restore the amendment," fumed Dent. "That isn't very Democratic."

Republican Rep. Williams Ayres of Ohio then sided with Powell.

"The gentleman from Ohio," chided Roosevelt, "and some of his Republican colleagues apparently would like to see the bill loaded with crippling amendments, so that it will be defeated on the House floor. The gentleman himself has said that he is against the bill."

In a showdown vote, Powell and the Republicans failed by 18-12 to keep the hotel amendment in the wage bill; after initially restoring it.

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Eleanor Dulles